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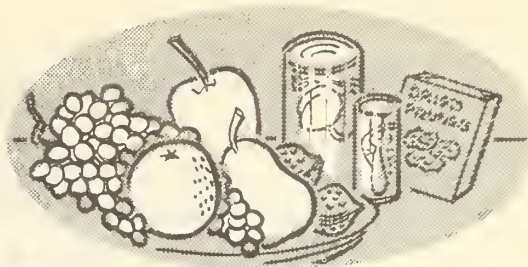
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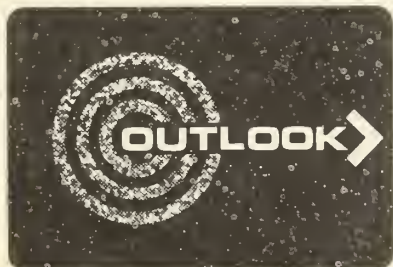
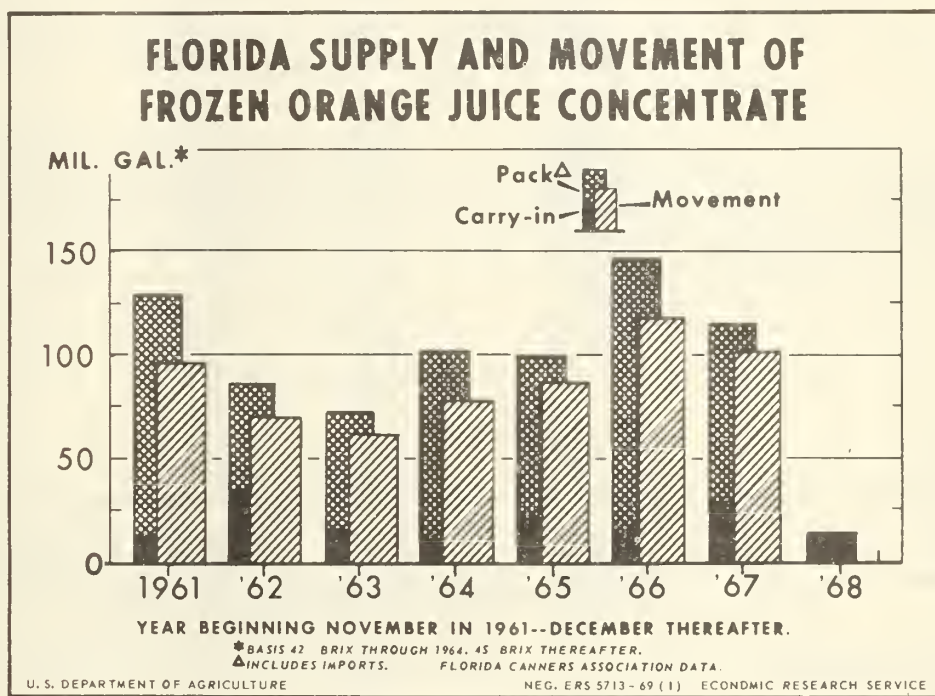
FEB 7 1969

FRUIT SITUATION



FS-170

JANUARY 1969



THE 1969 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

February 17-19, 1969

USDA, Jefferson Auditorium

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Table 1.—Citrus fruits: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1966, 1967 and indicated 1968 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	Indicated 1968
<u>1,000 boxes</u> ^{2/}				
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{3/}				
California	15,740	17,400	9,300	20,000
Florida	46,140	73,200	51,400	69,000
Texas	665	1,700	970	2,800
Arizona	^{4/} 812	860	880	1,200
Total	^{5/} 63,365	93,160	62,550	93,000
Valencia:				
California	17,340	20,000	10,100	21,000
Florida	42,900	66,300	49,100	56,000
Texas	387	1,100	830	1,900
Arizona	1,690	3,050	2,240	2,900
Total oranges	62,317	90,450	62,270	81,800
All oranges:				
California	33,080	37,400	19,400	41,000
Florida	89,040	139,500	100,500	125,000
Texas	1,052	2,800	1,800	4,700
Arizona	2,502	3,910	3,120	4,100
Total oranges	^{5/} 125,682	183,610	124,820	174,800
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	33,340	43,600	32,900	42,000
Seedless	23,040	30,100	23,700	29,000
Pink	8,920	11,500	9,400	12,000
White	14,120	18,600	14,300	17,000
Other	10,300	13,500	9,200	13,000
Texas	2,394	5,600	2,800	6,500
Arizona	2,602	1,680	3,740	3,000
California, all	4,176	5,000	4,620	5,800
Desert Valleys	2,336	2,700	2,920	3,500
Other areas	1,840	2,300	1,700	2,300
Total grapefruit	42,512	55,880	44,060	57,300
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	14,360	15,100	13,300	13,000
Arizona	1,624	2,810	3,250	3,800
Total lemons	15,984	17,910	16,550	16,800
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida	449	420	720	750
<u>Tangelos:</u>				
Florida	1,130	1,800	1,700	1,800
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	3,740	5,600	2,800	5,700
Arizona	^{6/} 173	200	150	200
California	370	600	600	700
Total tangerines	4,214	6,400	3,550	6,600
<u>Temples:</u>				
Florida	3,740	5,000	4,500	5,000

^{1/} The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. ^{2/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. ^{3/}Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. ^{4/} Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-65 season. ^{5/} Includes small quantities from Louisiana crop no longer estimated. ^{6/} 1964-65 to 1965-66 average.



The Fruit Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 24, 1969

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SUMMARY*

Supplies of fresh and processed fruits during the first half of 1969 are expected to total considerably above a year earlier. Storage supplies of fresh apples and pears are below normal. But much more fresh citrus will be available than a year ago. Supplies of most processed fruits will be ample for market needs.

Citrus Fruit

This season's U.S. citrus crop is expected to be a third larger than last season's reduced output, but 4 percent under the record 1966/67 production. December freezes in Florida, California, and Arizona cut potential volume moderately. Freeze damage also substantially reduced juice content of Florida oranges. And it will probably cause more of California's orange crop than usual to be used for processing.

Orange production in Florida is now forecast at 125 million boxes compared with 100.5

million last season and 139.5 million in 1966/67. Both California's Navel and Valencia crops are expected to more than double last season's light output. Texas and Arizona also expect sharp crop increases.

The U.S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 57.3 million boxes. With volume essentially unaffected by the December freezes, the crop is expected to be largest in 2 decades.

Lemon output in California and Arizona was reduced sharply by weather damage. California's loss is estimated at about 20 percent of the fruit on trees at the time of the freeze.

Specialty citrus crops--tangerines, Tem-ples, and tangelos--are all expected to exceed last season's production levels. But sizes of these fruits--grown principally in Florida--are

*A summary of this report was released on January 24, 1969.

running much smaller than a year ago. Florida's lime output is likely to be up a little from last season.

Prices for fresh citrus, except grapefruit, strengthened in late December following the freezing weather. Lemon prices increased most sharply, reflecting the extensive crop loss. But prices for most other items increased only moderately, and are likely to continue below year-ago levels, barring further weather damage.

As the 1968/69 packing season began, stocks of most processed citrus items (with the notable exception of canned grapefruit juice) were substantially below the 1967/68 carry-in. With the Florida crop maturing late, early-season packing activity was limited. And at year's end, stocks of most items were below year-earlier levels. With much larger quantities of fresh fruit available, packs of most processed items are likely to exceed 1967/68 levels.

Supplies of processed grapefruit products may total considerably above last season. But with Florida's apparent sharp decline in yield of juice per box of oranges, supplies of processed orange products are likely to be moderate. In view of a 50 percent smaller carry-in, frozen orange juice concentrate may be in lighter supply than in 1967/68.

Noncitrus Fruit

U.S. apple production fell for the 4th consecutive year in 1968. Shipping point prices have been relatively high since harvest, and below average storage stocks imply continued strength the rest of the storage season. Cold storage supplies of pears and grapes were

also below average at the end of 1968, and prices for these items are likely to continue firm.

U.S. output of most deciduous fruits climbed substantially in 1968. Total deciduous output was 13 percent larger than in 1967. Greatest gains were recorded by the leading processing fruits, and supplies of canned fruits are up sharply from last season's levels. The canned peach pack was up more than a third from 1967. Fruit cocktail output was up a fourth to a new record. Canned pears and tart cherries made sharp recoveries from very light pack levels in 1967. Canned apple and applesauce output will probably also exceed last season's, despite the smaller crop. Exceptions are light supplies of sweet cherries and purple plums, which reflect crop losses in the Northwest due to harsh weather last spring.

Prices for most canned deciduous fruits turned down in late summer, as new-pack supplies became available. In December, the BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices stood at 110 (1957-59=100) compared with 119 last spring and 117 in December 1967.

Dried fruit supplies are large. A sharp increase in raisin production more than offset a reduced carryover this season. For dried prunes, a heavy carryover overshadowed a slight reduction in output.

The 1968 pack of frozen fruit was probably larger than the preceding year. Frozen fruit inventories on December 31 were nearly 8 percent above a year earlier. Supplies of frozen tart cherries, peaches, and apples were sharply higher. Stocks of frozen strawberries--the leading frozen fruit--were up moderately.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ORANGES

Freeze Damage Widespread

As of January 1, the 1968/69 U.S. orange crop was estimated at 174.8 million boxes. This was 8.4 million boxes less than had been expected before December freezes struck crops in Florida, California, and Arizona.

A mid-December freeze cut Florida's crop about 5 percent in volume. Prospects for early and midseason varieties were pared

by 2 million boxes and those for Valencias, by 4 million. A few days later another freeze trimmed California's Navel crop by about 1 million boxes. Losses to the State's Valencia crop are expected to total about 2 million boxes. Some damage was also apparent in Arizona oranges, but no reduction in volume is expected.

Crop Still Big

Despite the widespread freeze damage, U.S. orange production is still expected to

exceed last season by 38 percent (table 1). Florida's prospective orange crop is nearly a fourth above 1967/68. California's production is likely to more than double last season's short output. And crops sharply larger than a year ago are forecast for Texas and Arizona.

The relatively moderate losses in volume however, were not the only results of the December freezes. Prefreeze samples indicated that Florida yields of juice per box would be considerably below last season's. And the freeze apparently cut yields further. Postfreeze tests indicated that the yield of frozen orange juice concentrate (45° Brix) per box will be substantially below the average of 1.35 gallons last season. Therefore, this season's pack of frozen juice will probably not be nearly as large as the 24-percent-crop increase might imply.

In California, where oranges are predominantly grown for fresh market, diversion of freeze-damaged fruit is expected to result in a larger than normal part of the crop being used in processing outlets. Product utilization will probably be particularly heavy in Southern California, where temperatures were lowest and stayed low longest.

Prices Firm

December weather strengthened fresh orange markets. F.o.b. price quotations at Interior Florida points declined through November and early December. But shortly following the freeze, they jumped from \$1.85 per carton to \$2.25. Likewise, shipping point prices for California Navels reversed a decline that had been evident through November and early December. By mid-January, f.o.b. prices in both Florida and California were moderate--above early December's levels but still below a year earlier.

Net Exports Likely Higher in 1968/69

Reduced domestic supplies and high prices led to a sharp decline in exports of fresh oranges and tangerines in 1967/68. The 3.9 million boxes exported represented a drop of more than 50 percent from the relatively high movement of 1966/67.

The same market conditions also spurred fresh orange imports. In 1967/68, we brought

in nearly 1.7 million boxes, compared with 1966/67's 319,000.

In view of larger domestic supplies and lower prices this season, prospects are good for regaining much of the net export volume lost in 1967/68.

GRAPEFRUIT

Heavy Crop in Prospect

The estimate of the U.S. grapefruit crop remained unchanged by the December freezes. At 57.3 million boxes, the crop is expected to be 30 percent above last season's, and the largest in 21 years.

Florida's 42-million-box output would be 28 percent above a year ago, but a little under the State's 1966/67 record of 43.6 million boxes. California's crop is expected to reach a record 5.8 million boxes. And the prospective Texas crop--6.5 million boxes--is the largest since 1960/61. Arizona, with 3 million boxes, is the only State expecting to harvest a smaller grapefruit crop than last season's.

Through early January, shipments from California-Arizona Desert areas and Texas were running ahead of a year earlier. But grapefruit movement from Florida was lagging, due to late maturity and the prevalence of small-sized fruit. Fresh market prices declined in November and December from high early-season levels. In mid-January, white seedless grapefruit were quoted at \$1.80 per carton in Interior Florida, compared with \$2.25 a year earlier. Barring severe weather, grapefruit prices are likely to continue considerably below the levels of 1967/68.

Export Outlook Good

Exports of fresh grapefruit, like those of oranges, fell sharply in 1967/68 from the levels of the preceding season. They totaled 2.4 million boxes last season against 3.4 million in 1966/67. Through the first quarter of the current season (September-November), fresh exports were lagging behind 1967/68's. This early deficit was largely due to late crop maturity. With a heavy crop in prospect, exports for the season are likely to be up sharply from last season's levels.

LEMONS

Crop Hurt Substantially by Freeze

In relative terms, the December freeze in California did the most damage to lemons. About 20 percent of the fruit that remained for harvest is expected to be lost. U.S. lemon production--set at 19.3 million boxes in December--is now forecast at 16.8 million boxes, only slightly more than last season. Through early January, fresh market utilization was about equal to a year earlier, while use for processing was up moderately.

From October through early December, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons declined nearly 25 percent; by mid-December, they were sharply below a year earlier. After the freeze, however, prices climbed. Shipping point prices early in January were averaging more than a third above those of a month earlier, but were still below year-earlier levels.

The figure below shows the relationship between production and prices for lemons. Also evident is the nearly stable annual utilization of lemons for domestic fresh markets. Although significant gains have been made in export sales in the past decade, the bulk of year-to-year production changes are carried through to processing utilization.

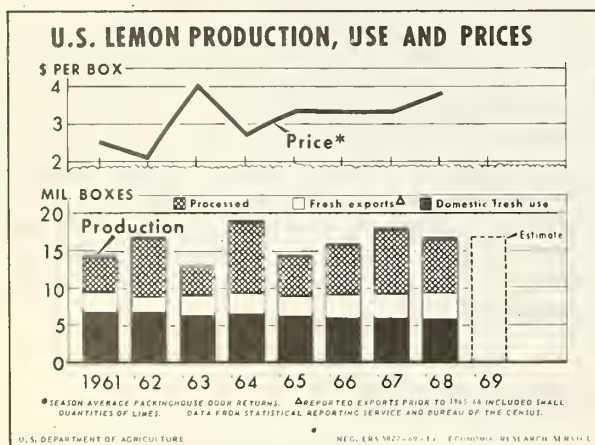


Figure 1

Exports Continue Gain

U.S. exports of fresh lemons reached about 3.6 million boxes in 1967/68 (November-October). This was nearly a tenth more than the quantity exported in 1966/67 and substantially more than in any other year

in the past decade. Exports have become an increasingly important outlet for U.S. lemons. Last season, they absorbed more than a fifth of our total output. Western Europe and Japan are our principal foreign markets.

SPECIALTY CITRUS

Production Up

The U.S. tangerine, Temple, tangelo, and lime crops are all expected to be larger than a year ago.

Tangerines show the greatest projected increase--up 86 percent from 1967/68. California's tangerine crop estimate was reduced in January, but Florida's crop is still expected to be more than twice as large as a year ago. Although Florida tangerine utilization is ahead of the 1967/68 rate, the seemingly heavy crop is not likely to be fully reflected in fresh outlets. Fruit size is small and frost damage was apparent. Fresh tangerine prices--while still below last season's high levels--strengthened at shipping points following the freeze and firm markets are likely for desired sizes as the season closes.

Temple, tangelo, and lime estimates were unchanged following the freeze. An assessment of fruit damage to Temples and tangelos will be released by USDA's Crop Reporting Board in February. Temple and tangelo fruit sizes are also running much smaller than last season.

APPLES

Crop Substantially Below Average

U.S. commercial apple output fell in 1968 for the fourth straight year. At 5.4 billion pounds (119 million bushels), it was nearly as large as in 1967, but 9 percent below the 1962-66 average (table 10). Eastern production--at 2.5 billion pounds--was down 5 percent from 1967. But Western output was up 2 percent to 1.9 billion pounds. Central States production was a little over 1 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 1967.

Harsh spring weather curtailed output in the usual top three apple producing States--Washington, New York, and Michigan. In contrast, California rebounded from a short 1967 crop to move ahead of Michigan in terms of 1968 output.

Market Strong

From early in the season, fresh market prices reflected the below-average production. And although total output was near that of 1967, the Delicious, McIntosh, and Golden Delicious crops were all moderately smaller (table 11). Since these three varieties dominate fresh market sales, their reductions contributed further strength to fresh market prices. Figure 2 compares shipping point prices for Washington Delicious apples with those of the two preceding seasons. Shipping point prices for other varieties and regions have been similarly higher than in 1967 and 1966.

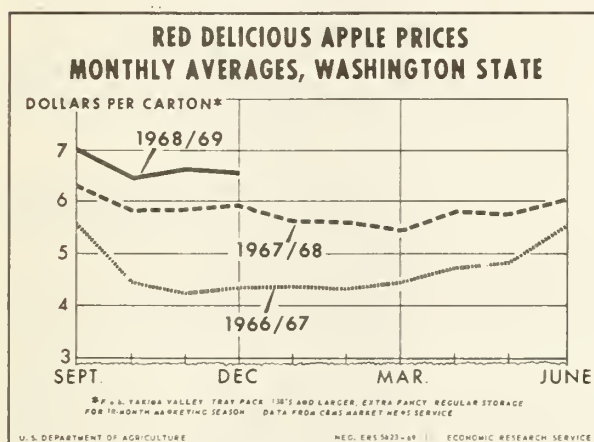


Figure 2

Fresh apple prices likely will remain strong this storage season. The table below compares yearend cold storage stocks of apples in the past several years. While December 31 holdings this season were a little above a year earlier, they were well below several earlier years. Sales of these supplies are likely to continue at relatively high prices.

Dec. 31	Controlled atmosphere	Regular storage	Total
----- Million pounds -----			
1964	.59	1.31	1.90
1965	.59	1.27	1.86
1966	.56	1.15	1.71
1967	.56	.99	1.55
1968	.60	.97	1.57

Preliminary estimates set the average value of the 1968 U.S. apple crop at 6.34 cents per pound, 12 percent above the average 1967 level and the highest on record. Total value of the U.S. commercial crop is estimated at \$341 million compared with \$306 million in 1967.

Exports Suffer

Strong competition from other world suppliers and relatively high domestic prices cut sharply into our apple exports this season. These factors have at the same time supported imports. Normally, we are a net exporter of apples; however, early this season our imports, mostly from Canada, exceeded our exports. The table below compares U.S. trade in fresh apples during the first 5 months of this season with the same period in earlier years. Since 1960, our total season exports of fresh apples have ranged from about 128 to 280 million pounds. The spread for imports has been between 23 and 109 million pounds.

July-November	Exports	Imports	Net exports
----- Million pounds -----			
1964	63.0	13.3	49.7
1965	74.1	10.4	63.7
1966	56.8	12.9	43.9
1967	46.4	28.6	17.8
1968	26.3	28.6	- 2.5

PEARS

Total Crop Up Sharply from 1967

Total 1968 pear production--at nearly 625,000 tons--was 35 percent above 1967's short output. Yet it was slightly below average (table 12).

Oregon, Michigan, and New York had sharply below-average crops as a result of unfavorable spring weather. But California's Bartlett crop was three times as large as in 1967, and was principally responsible for the increase in U.S. output.

Winter Pear Crop Down

Although California's output of Bartletts was up sharply, its production of other varieties was below average. And Washington and Oregon production of "other" varieties fell short of 1967 levels. Combined Pacific Coast production of "other" varieties--mostly winter pears--was 16 percent below a year earlier.

At the end of last August, with Bartlett supplies at peak, U.S. cold storage holdings of fresh pears were nearly three times the quantity on hand a year earlier. Throughout late summer and early fall, f.o.b. prices for Bartletts were well below the high levels of 1967. As Bartlett supplies dwindled however, total pear stocks fell below year-earlier levels. First market quotations for western winter pears were above those of 1967, and they held considerably higher through early winter. In mid-January, prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears were reported at \$6.10 per box, f.o.b. Yakima, Washington, compared with \$4.99 per box in mid-January 1967. At yearend, U.S. cold storage holdings of fresh pears totaled 1.7 million boxes against the 1.8 million on hand on December 31, 1967. With domestic supplies light, it is likely that prices for fresh pears will remain relatively high through the rest of the storage season.

Foreign Trade Lagging

Despite the 1968 production increase, no gain in U.S. net exports of fresh pears is likely during the 1968/69 (July-June) season. The following table compares our fresh pear exports and imports during the first 5 months of this season with those of the same period in recent years.

July-Nov.	Exports	Imports	Net exports
	----- Million pounds -----		
1964	36.0	3.6	32.4
1965	46.2	.1	46.1
1966	44.1	3.7	40.4
1967	31.1	6.2	24.9
1968	24.4	2.4	22.0

Usually, 60-65 percent of our fresh pear exports are made during the first 5 months of the season. Thus the record to date, together with light domestic supplies of winter pears, implies a drop in exports this season. Early season imports were also below year-earlier levels. However, this is normally a period of light imports. Most U.S. pear imports enter in late winter and spring. Light domestic supplies and high prices are likely to stimulate imports later this season.

GRAPES

1968 Crop Up Sharply

Last season's U.S. grape crop totaled 3.6 million tons, 17 percent above 1967 but 4 percent under the 1962-66 average.

California's output, normally nine-tenths of the U.S. grape crop, was up about a fifth from the preceding season. The increase was spread through all varietal groups. But the biggest gain--30 percent--was recorded for the raisin varieties. California raisin-variety output totaled 2.1 million tons in 1968; more than half of this tonnage was made into raisins. Approximately 262,000 tons of raisins (dried basis) were produced. This was 45 percent more than in 1967 and 6 percent above the 1962-66 average.

About 1.5 million tons of 1968-crop California grapes were crushed for wine through the end of December--about 6 percent more than a year earlier. Fresh grape shipments also increased. Combined rail and truck shipments of fresh 1968-crop California grapes totaled nearly 27,000 carlot equivalents through the end of December, up sharply from a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates placed the value of 1968 California grapes at an average of \$59.20 per ton, down a little from the \$62.80 average of 1967. Prices for wine varieties were up moderately, but those for raisin and table varieties were lower.

Yearend Stocks Up

On December 31, stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage totaled 78 million pounds--2-1/2 times the unusually light holdings of a year earlier. The Emperor variety accounted for the bulk of yearend stocks.

In mid-January, shipping point prices for Emperors f.o.b. Bakersfield, California, were reported at \$3.00 per lug. This was considerably below the \$4.66 quoted for the extremely light supplies on hand in mid-January 1968.

STRAWBERRIES

Crop Up in 1968

U.S. commercial strawberry production totaled 523 million pounds in 1968. This was 9 percent above a year earlier and the largest output since 1964. The table below shows acreages, yields, and production during the past several years.

Year	Harvested acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	Thou. acres	Thou. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
1965	69.4	6.6	459
1966	69.2	6.7	464
1967	67.0	7.1	478
1968	62.6	8.4	523
1969 <u>1/</u>	60.6		

1/ Preliminary estimate.

The 1968 production gain was recorded on a reduced acreage. A big gain in output was made in California last season. Most other States had smaller crops than in 1967. Steadily improving cultural practices and varieties were supplemented by good growing weather in California in 1968. The average yield per acre was up nearly 30 percent from 1967. California accounted for about 55 percent of the 1968 crop. Oregon's crop, in second place, weathered a severe 1968 spring and accounted for 13 percent of U.S. output.

U.S. commercial production for fresh market was a fifth larger than a year earlier; processing output fell 6 percent. About 64 percent of the 1968 crop went to fresh market outlets.

Prices to growers averaged moderately above those of 1967, primarily because a larger portion of the crop moved to the higher priced fresh market outlet.

Frozen Supplies Up From Year Ago

No estimate for the 1968 frozen strawberry pack has been released. However, it was probably a little under that of 1967. During most of 1968, cold storage holdings were below a year earlier. However, on December 31, frozen strawberry stocks were estimated at 147.5 million pounds, slightly above those of December 31, 1967.

Fresh Imports Continue Gain Frozen Takings are Off

The following table shows data on U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries in the past five seasons. Most imports of both items originate in Mexico. After gaining steadily during the early 1960's, imports of frozen berries have leveled off in the last 2 years. But foreign shipments of fresh berries have continued to enter the U.S. in record quantities. The 26.5 million pounds of fresh strawberries which entered the U.S. in the first 11 months of 1968 exceeded the like 1967 period by 56 percent.

Year	Fresh	Frozen
	----- Million pounds -----	
1964	5.2	40.8
1965	6.4	53.9
1966	13.1	85.7
1967	21.7	74.7
1968 <u>1/</u>	26.5	70.6

1/ 11 months through November; imports during comparable 1967 period were 17.0 million pounds fresh and 71.6 million pounds frozen.

During the first 11 months of 1968, fresh exports totaled 10.1 million pounds. In 1967, the U.S. exported 9.8 million pounds of fresh strawberries.

Florida's winter crop, which normally accounts for less than 5 percent of U.S. production, is estimated at 14 million pounds in 1969. This would be 8 percent below last year's crop.

Prospective U.S. acreage for spring harvest in 1969 is forecast at 60,570 acres, 3 percent below 1968.

BANANAS

Imports Up

During the first 11 months of 1968, our imports of bananas totaled 3.6 billion pounds--about 5 percent more than a year earlier. Our imports of bananas have been substantial for many years. We consume more fresh bananas than any other fresh fruit. Imports of bananas have made slight but regular gains in recent years. In this decade, retail prices for bananas have averaged a little below those of the 1950's. During the first 11 months of 1968, retail prices averaged slightly below those of a year earlier.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1968/69 Canned Pack Up Substantially

The 1968/69 U.S. pack of canned non-citrus fruit will be substantially larger than the reduced output of the preceding season. Production of deciduous fruits in 1968 was estimated to be 13 percent larger than in 1967. And with the greatest gains recorded by the leading processing fruits, the increase in the canned fruit pack is likely to be even larger. Packs of leading canned fruits recorded to date support this contention (table 14).

At 35.9 million cases, the 1968 U.S. canned peach pack (basis 24/2-1/2's) was up more than a third from 1967. The fruit cocktail pack--at 16.6 million cases was up nearly a fourth. And the 10.3-million-case pack of canned pears was 78 percent larger than the meager 1967 output. Together, the packs of these three leading canned fruits were 17 million cases larger than in 1967.

The 1968/69 packs of canned apples and canned applesauce may also be larger than in 1967/68. The packing season for these items continues into the spring, but most canning is usually done before January 1. Through the

first of the year, the pack of applesauce (in actual cases) was running 5 percent ahead of a year earlier. Output of canned apples was down 3 percent.

Packing of canned pineapple continues through the spring; in early winter the 1968/69 pack was running moderately ahead of a year earlier.

The 1968 canned pack of tart cherries--at 1.1 million cases--was 44 percent larger than the light 1967 output. Substantially larger production in the East and Midwest offset a light pack in the Northwest.

Severe spring weather in the Northwest was also reflected in reduced packs of sweet cherries and purple plums. The 1968 sweet cherry pack was off 36 percent; canned purple plum output was only 39 percent as large as in 1967.

Despite the reduced pack and total supplies last season, carryover stocks at the start of the 1968/69 season were only moderately below a year earlier. So with the much larger pack this season, total 1968/69 supplies are substantially above a year ago. Although complete data on January 1, 1969, canned fruit inventories are not available, most items appear to be in moderate to large supply.

Supplies of fruit cocktail set a new high this season. And cling peach supplies were the third largest on record. Pear supplies were only moderate, as the large pack was partly offset by an unusually light carry-in. In contrast, purple plum and sweet cherry stocks are short. And supplies of tart cherries--while up sharply from a year ago--are below average. Canned apricot supplies are also below normal.

F.o.b. prices for individual canned fruits have largely reflected the changed supply situation. Prices for most items turned down as 1968/69 supplies became available in late summer. The BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices peaked at 118.7 in April 1968 (1957-59=100). It remained near that level through July but fell to 111.5 in August. In December, the index stood at 110.1, compared with 116.9 in December 1967. Average wholesale prices

recently reported by BLS showed the following comparisons for popular grades:

Item	Can size	Dec. 1968	June 1968	Dec. 1967
---Dollars per Dozen---				
Applesauce	303	1.74	1.76	1.74
Apricots	2-1/2	4.48	4.20	4.20
Tart cherries	303	3.57	3.99	3.99
Fruit cocktail	2-1/2	3.50	3.93	3.97
Cling peaches	2-1/2	2.86	3.23	3.02
Pears	2-1/2	4.21	4.78	4.88
Pineapple	2	3.23	3.31	4.23

Canned Fruit Exports Still Lag

Exports of canned fruits fell sharply in 1967/68, reflecting generally short supplies and high prices, as well as increased competition from other producing areas. Despite larger supplies and some price reductions this season, however, there has been little success in regaining the lost outlets. The table below shows June-November exports in the current season in comparison with the same months in 1967 and 1966.

Item	1968	1967	1966
--- Million pounds ---			
Apricots	1.5	1.7	3.9
Cherries	1.3	1.9	2.7
Peaches	65.7	57.0	146.9
Pears	2.9	1.6	4.0
Pineapple	40.6	42.1	68.9
Fruit cocktail	56.0	46.0	80.9

Dried Fruit Supplies Large

U.S. dried fruit production in 1968/69 will be substantially above that of the preceding season. The predominant factor is a 45-percent increase in raisin production--from 181,000 tons in 1967 to 262,000 tons in 1968.

Production of California dried prunes--estimated at 160,000 tons--was slightly below the 1967 output, but 5 percent above the 1962-66 average. At 15,000 tons, dried fig output was nearly a fourth larger than in 1967 but more than a fourth under the 1962-66 average. The date crop was a little smaller than in 1967.

Although carryover of raisins into the 1968/69 marketing season was sharply below the heavy levels of a year earlier, total supplies are larger. And dried prunes are also plentiful. A larger carryover of dried prunes more than offset the effects of the slightly reduced 1968 crop. In an effort to relieve the burdensome supply of both items, the USDA recently made surplus removal purchases of dried prunes and raisins for distribution through school lunch, institution, and needy family programs.

A substantial part of U.S. raisin and dried prune supplies normally move through export channels. In 1967/68 (September-August), exports of raisins totaled about 69,000 tons--4 percent above the preceding season's. Dried prune exports were about 45,000 tons in 1967/68, about the same as in the preceding marketing year. In the first 3 months of the 1968/69 season (September-November), exports of both raisins and dried prunes were a little below the rates of a year earlier.

Exports of other domestic dried fruits (apples, apricots, dates, peaches, pears, and figs) were running slightly behind a year earlier through the first quarter of the 1968/69 season. However, the total export volume of these items is small. Last season total exports of the 6 items was less than 5,000 tons.

Moderate Frozen Pack Gain Seen for 1968

The U.S. pack of frozen noncitrus fruits in 1968 was probably moderately larger than the 642 million pounds packed in 1967. The pack of frozen strawberries--the leading frozen fruit--was probably down a little. Strawberry production for processing was 6 percent below

1967 as Oregon's sharp drop offset California's large gain. The pack of frozen red tart cherries--at 127 million pounds--was up sharply from the light levels of 1966 and 1967. The 80 million pounds of frozen peaches packed in 1968 were 9 percent above the 1967 output and record large.

No pack estimates for other individual frozen fruits are yet available. Based on relative stock positions, it appears that the frozen apple pack continued its upward trend. But last spring's severe weather in the Northwest probably contributed to substantial reductions in packs of plums, sweet cherries, and most berries.

Cold Storage Stocks Above Year Ago

Total cold storage holdings of frozen fruits on December 31, 1968, were 549 million pounds, up 8 percent from a year earlier (table 16). Stocks of apples, cherries, and peaches were sharply above those of a year earlier. Yearend holdings of strawberries were a little above those of December 31, 1967 but stocks of most other items were lower.

Inventories of frozen fruits will decline from now until late spring, when new-season packing activity begins. Storage stocks of frozen fruits normally reach a seasonal peak in the fall.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Florida Frozen Orange Juice Concentrate Movement Strong in 1967/68

The Florida frozen orange juice industry had a good movement record in the 1967/68 marketing season. Shipments failed to match the 117.8 million gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) moved in the preceding season. But they exceeded any other year on record. And the 101.7-million-gallon movement was achieved at moderate prices--in contrast to the low levels of 1966/67. Furthermore, the season ended with only 12.9 million gallons of concentrate in packers' hands--less than half that of a year earlier.

1968/69 FCOJ Pack Outlook

As the 1968/69 season began, prospects of a heavy crop and ensuing pack promised to more than offset the influence of the moderate

carryover. It appeared that price reductions would be necessary to move the 1968/69 supply. But with the Florida crop maturing late, packing got off to a slow start. Then mid-December's freeze sharply altered production and pack prospects. On January 1, the combined production of Florida oranges and Temples was estimated at 130 million boxes, 6 million below the pre-freeze estimate of a month earlier.

Of course, the quantity of oranges available is not the only factor influencing the FCOJ pack. The proportion of the Florida orange crop used for frozen products depends on a number of factors, such as product carryover and the attractiveness of alternative outlets for fruit. The reduced level of beginning stocks this season largely precludes carryover as a limiting factor on this season's pack. Furthermore, large orange crops in other States are providing strong competition for Florida in fresh fruit outlets. Conversely, more Florida fruit may be used this season for chilled juice. In each of the last two seasons, about 17 million boxes of Florida oranges were used in making chilled citrus products.

In the past decade, Florida packers have used from 57 to 67 percent of the State's orange and Temple crops for making frozen concentrates. In years of light production, the proportion used has usually been at the lower end of the range and vice versa. The average use has been 62 percent in the last 10 years.

Besides the number of boxes used, yield of juice per box is a highly important influence on the total pack. Like the quantity used, yield also varies widely from season to season. Prior to the December freeze, 1968/69 juice yields were expected to be below average. And the freeze reduced yield prospects even further. The table below shows Florida's production and yield factors which contributed to its FCOJ pack in the last three seasons. The production estimate for the current season is also shown. On the basis of January 1 tests, USDA's Statistical Reporting Service estimated that Florida's season-average yield of 45° Brix FCOJ would be 1.13 gallons per box. Later SRS observations, however, suggest that the average yield will be even lower. (Crop Production, scheduled for release by SRS on February 10, will include a revised estimate of season-average yield per box.) Figure 3 can be used to illustrate what the FCOJ pack would be, based on various utilization and yield combinations.

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates	Yield per box	Frozen concentrate orange juice pack <u>1/</u>	
	<u>Mil. boxes</u>	<u>Mil. boxes</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Mil. gal.</u>
1965/66	100.4	61.8	61.6	1.24	76.7
1966/67	144.5	96.8	67.0	1.36	131.8
1967/68	105.0	62.0	59.0	1.35	83.7
1968/69 <u>3/</u>	130.0				

1/ 45° Brix. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangelos and Murcotts. 3/ Estimate.

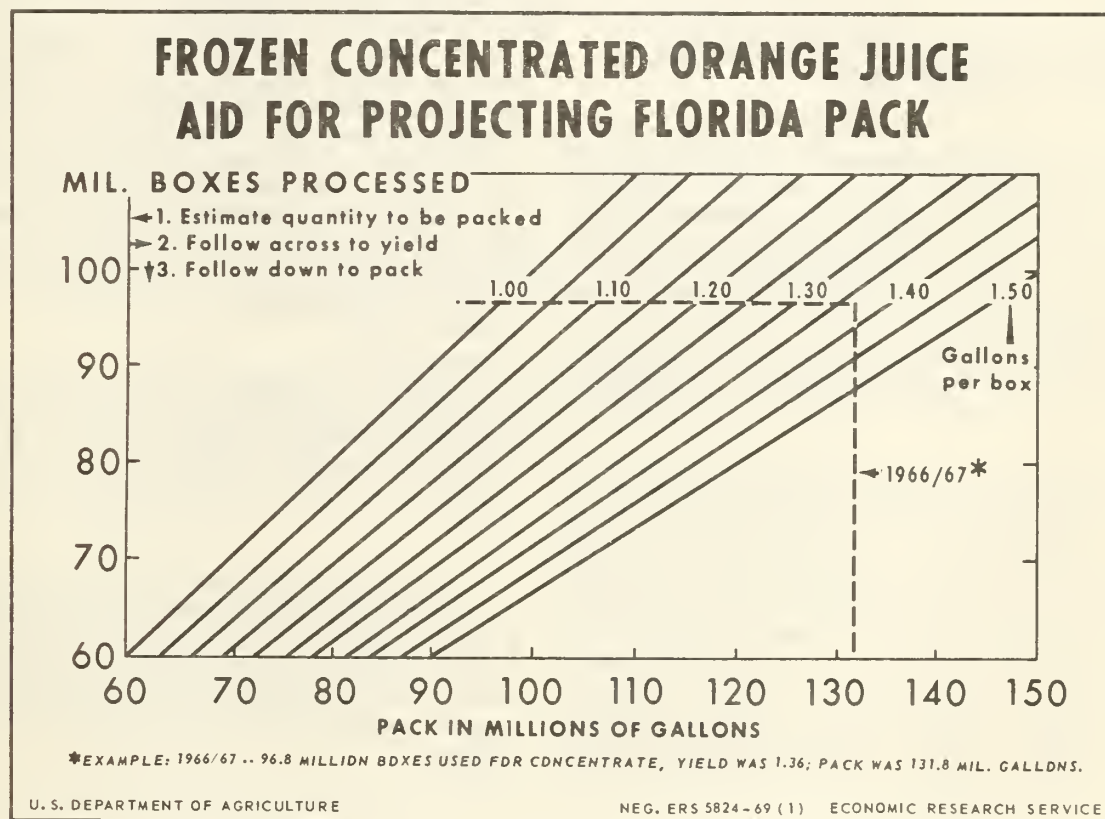


Figure 3

By mid-December, Florida processors had packed about 2.8 million gallons of FCOJ from the new crop, nearly a third below a year earlier. But packing activity increased sharply after the freeze. By mid-January, the net pack had reached about 15.8 million gallons, compared with 17.7 million a year earlier.

Movement was running a little below a year earlier, but stocks on hand were much

lower, due to a sharply reduced carryover. From the beginning of the packing season through early January, f.o.b. prices for FCOJ remained steady at a moderate \$1.75 per dozen 6 oz. cans (unadvertised brands). In late January, packers announced increases of 10 to 25 cents per dozen. At these levels, prices were the highest in several years, but still below the levels of 1963 and 1964.

Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice Stocks Down

Like FCOJ, the carryover of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice at the start of the 1968/69 season was sharply below the heavy level of a year earlier. In view of the prospective crop size, it is likely that the pack will be sharply above 1967/68. Through early January, only a limited quantity had been packed, but the rate was well ahead of a year earlier. Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in mid-January totaled about 1 million gallons, only a little more than a third of year-earlier inventories. The contrast essentially reflected the reduction in carryin stocks.

Stocks of Canned Grapefruit Juice Large Other Canned Items Down

At the end of September 1968--the carryover date--Florida canners' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices, sections, and salad totaled about 6.1 million cases (basis 24/2's). This was a fifth less than the heavy carryover of a year earlier. However, large holdings of canned grapefruit juice were in marked contrast to the reduced stocks of other canned products. At 3.7 million cases, the carryover of this item was equal to about 28 percent of the previous season's movement.

Aggregate early-season production (October-December) of canned Florida citrus products was reported at 7.0 million cases, more than a fifth below a year earlier. The drop largely reflected the late maturity of the 1968/69 crop. The combination of reduced carryover and packs left yearend stocks of canned citrus items down nearly a third from a year earlier. Early season movement lags behind that of the preceding season. This reflects higher prices for some items. Canned single-strength orange juice prices during the fall were sharply above

those of a year earlier. However, grapefruit juice prices, in response to heavy inventories, have been substantially below those of early last season.

Chilled Citrus Pack Lagging

Demand for chilled citrus products has grown rapidly in recent years. In 1967/68, total season movement of chilled orange juice from Florida came to 98 million gallons. This exceeded the movement of the preceding season, despite higher product prices and much smaller supplies of raw fruit. Chilled grapefruit juice movement made an even sharper gain--increasing from 5.0 million gallons in 1966/67 to 6.3 million in 1967/68.

Output of 1968/69 pack chilled Florida orange juice during the first 3 months of the season totaled 16.6 million gallons--down about 13 percent from the same period a year earlier. Of the total, 9.8 million gallons were processed from fruit--the remainder was reprocessed from pasteurized juice and frozen concentrate. The reduction from the preceding season occurred in juice made from fresh fruit, and largely reflected the late maturity of this season's crop.

The early season pack of chilled grapefruit juice, at 1.1 million gallons during the October-December period, was about the same as a year earlier. About three-fourths of the early-season pack was processed from fresh fruit.

Production of other chilled items during the October-December period, and changes from a year earlier are as follows: citrus salad, 1.0 million gallons--down a third; grapefruit sections, 1.0 million gallons--down 22 percent; and orange sections, 68,000 gallons--down 43 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION, 1967

Data on 1967 production and value of fruits and tree nuts grown in the 48 contiguous States are shown in tables 2 to 5.

The 48 States produced about 20.6 million tons of fruits in 1967, with a total value of \$1.6 billion. Citrus accounted for nearly a third of that value. Among individual fruits, oranges led in value--\$337.5 million in 1967. Apples, valued at \$306 million, were in second place. Grapes, peaches, strawberries, pears, and grapefruit followed. Edible tree nut production, at 276,500 tons, was valued at \$169 million.

With a big citrus crop, Florida accounted for nearly 43 percent of U.S. fruit tonnage in 1967, more than any other State. California followed with about 34 percent of the 1967 U.S. fruit crop. But the Golden State clearly led in value of fruit crops, with 40 percent of the 1967 U.S. total. Washington, an important producer of deciduous fruits, was a distant third with less than 5 percent of 1967 tonnage and nearly 10 percent of value.

California also led in production of tree nuts and accounted for a little more than half of total U.S. value of these crops.

:		:
:	The next issue of the Fruit Situation is	:
:	scheduled to be available July 7, 1969.	:
:		:
:	The summary is scheduled to be released to	:
:	the press immediately after the Outlook and	:
:	Situation Board meeting June 30, 1969.	:
:		:

Table 2.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States,
United States, 1967 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits					Citrus fruits					Total all fruits					Tree nuts					Total all fruits and tree nuts				
	Apples	Grapes	Peaches	Pear	Other	Total	Oranges	Grapes	Lemons	Other	Total	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.	Pecans	Other	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.	Quantity	Per cent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	36.0	—	—	—	—	36.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	36.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	0.2	—	—
N. H.	28.1	—	—	—	—	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.1	—	—	—
Vt.	24.4	—	—	—	—	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.4	—	—	—
Mass.	49.0	—	—	—	—	49.0	—	—	—	—	—	49.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.0	—	—	—
R. I.	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—
Conn.	22.5	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	—
N. Y.	477.5	158.0	4.0	17.2	—	686.3	7.6	—	—	—	—	686.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	686.3	3.3	—	—
N. J.	55.6	1.0	25.0	—	—	94.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	94.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94.0	—	—	—
Pa.	179.5	51.0	19.2	2.6	—	256.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	256.0	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256.0	1.2	—	—
Ohio	50.8	17.5	5.8	—	—	77.0	—	—	—	—	—	77.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.0	—	—	—
Ind.	37.8	—	3.6	—	—	43.7	—	—	—	—	—	43.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.7	—	—	—
Ill.	52.5	—	14.0	—	—	68.5	—	—	—	—	—	68.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.5	—	—	—
Mich.	277.5	39.0	34.2	21.0	—	462.8	5.1	—	—	—	—	462.8	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462.8	2.3	—	—
Wis.	25.8	—	—	—	—	25.8	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	—	—	—
Minn.	6.5	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—
Iowa	5.2	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—
Mo.	14.9	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	—	—
Kans.	3.4	—	7.7	—	—	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	—	—	—
Kent.	6.8	—	1.8	—	—	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	—	—	—
Del.	3.4	—	1.2	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—
Ma.	35.6	—	4.1	—	—	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	—	—	—
Va.	184.0	—	12.2	—	—	198.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	198.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198.3	1.0	—	—
N. Va.	115.2	—	2.9	—	—	118.1	—	—	—	—	—	118.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118.1	—	—	—
N. C.	86.4	—	2.9	—	—	89.3	—	—	—	—	—	89.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.3	—	—	—
S. C.	2.5	—	3.8	—	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	—	—	—
Ga.	—	—	74.4	—	—	74.4	—	—	—	—	—	74.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.4	—	—	—
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ala.	9.2	—	5.1	—	—	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	—	—	—
Tenn.	3.6	—	4.6	—	—	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	—	—	—
Miss.	—	—	8.8	—	—	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	—	—
Ark.	4.2	—	26.0	—	—	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	—	—	—
La.	—	—	4.6	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	—	—	—
Okla.	—	—	5.0	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—
Tex.	—	—	14.4	—	—	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	35.3	—	6.2	—	—	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	—	—	—
Colo.	11.4	—	3.4	—	—	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.8	—	—	—
N. Mex.	2.2	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	10.9	—	14.3	—	—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	—	—	—
Wash.	620.0	73.6	21.0	144.5	—	925.4	10.3	—	—	—	—	925.4	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925.4	4.5	—	—
Ore.	62.0	—	5.5	151.0	—	220.0	—	—	—	—	—	220.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220.0	—	—	—
Calif.	174.0	2,700.0	894.0	117.0	104.4	4,830.4	53.6	1,402.0	163.4	574.0	2,161.9	18.7	6,992.3	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,992.3	34.0	—	—
U.S.	2,712.6	3,069.0	1,346.0	463.1	239.0	9,018.5	100.0	7,992.2	2,294.2	681.0	11,546.2	100.0	20,564.7	100.0	116.0	160.5	276.5	100.0	20,841.2	100.0	20,841.2	100.0	20,841.2	100.0	20,841.2

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, plums, and prunes.

3/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples.

4/ Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States,
United States, 1967 1/2

State	Noncitrus fruits						Citrus fruits						Total all fruits						Tree nuts						Total all fruits and tree nuts																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Apples	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Strawberries	Other 2/	Total noncitrus fruits			Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other 3/	Total citrus			Value	Per-cent of U.S.	Value	Per-cent of U.S.	Pecans 4/	Other 5/	Value	Per-cent of U.S.	Value	Per-cent of U.S.	Value	Per-cent of U.S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, plums, and prunes.

3/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and lemons.

4/ Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value
principal States and United States 1967 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and Tree nuts		
	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 dol.
California	4,830.4	467,814	2,161.9	2,161.9	167,984	6,992.3	6,992.3	635,798	150.6	86,021	7,142.9	721,819	7,142.9	721,819	721,819
Florida	23.5	8,554	8,719.8	8,719.8	300,238	8,743.3	8,743.3	308,792	2.0	1,331	8,745.3	310,123	8,745.3	310,123	310,123
Washington	925.4	152,292	---	---	---	925.4	925.4	152,292	.5	268	925.9	152,560	925.9	152,560	152,560
New York	686.3	78,292	---	---	---	686.3	686.3	78,292	---	---	686.3	78,292	686.3	78,292	78,292
Michigan	462.8	69,848	---	---	---	462.8	462.8	69,848	---	---	462.8	69,848	462.8	69,848	69,848
Oregon	342.8	64,096	---	---	---	342.8	342.8	64,096	9.4	4,644	352.2	68,740	352.2	68,740	68,740
Other States	1,747.3	249,792	664.5	664.5	31,210	2,411.8	2,411.8	281,002	114.0	76,694	2,525.8	357,696	2,525.8	357,696	357,696
United States	9,018.5	1,090,688	11,546.2	11,546.2	499,432	20,564.7	20,564.7	1,590,120	276.5	168,958	20,841.2	1,759,078	20,841.2	1,759,078	1,759,078

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 5.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value,
percentage by principal States, United States 1967 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and Tree nuts		
	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent
California	53.6	42.9	18.7	18.7	33.6	34.0	34.0	40.0	54.5	50.9	34.3	41.0	34.3	41.0	41.0
Florida	.3	.8	75.5	75.5	60.1	42.6	42.6	19.4	.7	.8	42.0	17.6	42.0	17.6	17.6
Washington	10.3	14.0	---	---	---	4.5	4.5	9.6	.2	.2	4.4	8.7	4.4	8.7	8.7
New York	7.6	7.2	---	---	---	3.3	3.3	4.9	---	---	3.3	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.4
Michigan	5.1	6.4	---	---	---	2.3	2.3	4.4	---	---	2.2	4.0	2.2	4.0	4.0
Oregon	3.8	5.9	---	---	---	1.7	1.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	1.7	3.9	1.7	3.9	3.9
Other States	19.3	22.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	11.6	11.6	17.7	41.2	45.4	12.1	20.4	12.1	20.4	20.4
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, United States, average 1962-66, crop year 1967-68 1/

Commodity	Production			Value of production		
	Average	Crop year		Average	Crop year	
	1962-66	1967	1968 2/	1962-66	1967	1968 2/
	----- 1,000 tons -----			----- 1,000 dollars -----		
NONCITRUS						
Apples, commercial	2,965	2,713	2,702	246,027	306,093	340,597
Apricots, 3 states	201	148	149	23,835	23,588	26,198
Avocados, 2 states	58	52	4/ 65	14,806	19,968	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	101	111	87	32,395	44,061	38,161
Cherries, tart	159	88	138	19,120	30,912	40,932
Cranberries	70	71	76	18,606	21,929	n.a.
Dates, California	23	21	20	3,082	3,141	3,320
Figs, California	66	42	49	3,921	2,550	n.a.
Grapes	3,719	3,069	3,578	204,380	212,311	n.a.
Nectarines	64	55	64	6,647	8,635	9,408
Olives, California	55	14	86	11,210	5,362	31,992
Peaches	1,751	1,346	1,827	149,274	161,333	185,463
Pears	632	463	625	59,776	77,871	97,740
Persimmons	2	1	1	341	288	231
Plums, California	102	98	108	15,514	22,040	24,232
Pomegranates	4	2	3	345	283	260
Prunes, California	380	410	400	41,366	45,264	43,680
Prunes & Plums, other States	74	75	44	6,908	8,038	5,949
Strawberries	251	239	261	99,424	97,021	111,452
Total noncitrus	10,677	3/ 9,018	10,283	956,975	1,090,688	n.a.
CITRUS						
Oranges	5,389	7,952	5,449	5/372,658	337,506	n.a.
Tangerines	195	296	161	14,160	12,512	n.a.
Grapefruit	1,732	2,294	1,781	78,566	76,559	n.a.
Lemons	608	681	629	52,027	58,685	n.a.
Limes, Florida	18	17	29	2,057	2,692	3,218
Tangelos, Florida	51	81	76	4,322	3,978	n.a.
Temples	168	225	202	n.a.	7,500	n.a.
Total citrus	8,161	3/11,546	8,327	523,790	499,432	n.a.
GRAND TOTAL						
TREE NUTS						
Almonds, California	68	77	72	42,213	44,581	n.a.
Filberts, 2 States	9	8	7	3,704	3,712	4,009
Pecans	104	116	83	45,542	78,025	62,204
Walnuts, 2 States	86	76	89	38,872	42,640	49,926
Total tree nuts	267	3/ 277	251	130,332	168,958	n.a.
Total all fruits and nuts	19,105	3/20,841	18,861	1,611,097	1,759,078	n.a.

1/ Crop year beginning year shown. Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 2 and 4.

4/ Unofficial approximation--1967 data used for California Spring and Summer crops.

5/ Includes temples.

Table 7.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1962-66 and annual 1967-68 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1962-66	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
----- Dollars -----				
NONCITRUS: <u>3/</u>				
Apples	Lb.	.0420	.0567	.0634
Apricots	Ton	122.06	160.00	175.00
Avocados	Ton	269.40	261.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	331.20	400.00	441.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	153.40	352.00	298.00
Cranberries	Bbl	13.64	15.50	n.a.
Dates	Ton	137.40	151.00	166.00
Figs	Ton	80.06	87.90	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	55.80	68.60	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	105.08	157.00	147.00
Olives	Ton	202.20	383.00	372.00
Peaches	Lb.	.0452	.0636	.0535
Pears	Ton	99.08	172.00	158.00
Persimmons	Ton	149.80	240.00	210.00
Plums	Ton	160.80	232.00	233.00
Pomegranates	Ton	96.60	118.00	100.00
Prunes	Ton	276.60	276.00	273.00
Prunes and Plums	Ton	101.68	110.00	149.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.202	.205	.213
CITRUS				
Oranges	Box	3.07	1.85	3.07
Tangerines	Box	n.a.	2.55	4.61
Grapefruit	Box	1.90	1.37	2.36
Lemons	Box	3.31	3.28	3.66
Limes	Box	4.64	6.41	4.47
Tangelos	Box	4.22	2.34	3.41
Temples	Box	n.a.	1.50	3.10
TREE NUTS:				
Almonds	Ton	620.40	582.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	438.20	492.00	522.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.246	.336	.376
Improved	Lb.	.274	.377	.420
Seedling	Lb.	.222	.304	.326
Walnuts	Ton	454.80	558.00	n.a.

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other states. Beginning with 1963, processing fruit prices for all states are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 4/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all uses.

n.a. means "not available".

Table 8.—Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1966/67 and 1967/68 ^{1/}

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value 2/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales		
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed	
----- 1,000 tons -----							
<u>Oranges:</u>							
1966/67	7,952	7,925	41	7,884	1,938	5,946	
1967/68	5,456	5,447	41	5,406	1,331	4,075	
<u>Tangerines:</u>							
1966/67	296	225	4	221	162	59	
1967/68	161	161	4	157	117	40	
<u>Grapefruit:</u>							
1966/67	2,294	2,286	12	2,274	1,012	1,262	
1967/68	1,778	1,778	13	1,765	873	892	
<u>Lemons:</u>							
1966/67	681	681	1	680	352	328	
1967/78	667	667	1	666	374	292	
<u>Limes:</u>							
1966/67	17	17	3/	17	11	6	
1967/68	29	29	3/	29	14	15	
<u>Tangelos:</u>							
1966/67	81	77	1	76	58	18	
1967/68	77	77	1	76	63	13	
<u>Temples:</u>							
1966/67	225	225	2	223	133	90	
1967/68	202	202	2	200	124	76	
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>							
1966/67	11,546	11,436	61	11,375	3,666	7,709	
1967/68	8,370	8,361	62	8,299	2,896	5,403	

^{1/} 1967/68 preliminary. ^{2/} Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

^{3/} Negligible.

Table 9.—Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1966/67 and 1967/68

Crop and season	:	:	Chilled products		:	:	
	:	Frozen	:	:	Other	:	
	:	concentrates	:	Juice	Sections and	processed	Total
:	:	:	:	salads	:	processed	:
----- 1,000 boxes 1/ -----							
Oranges: 2/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1966/67	:	96,763	16,479	807	10,214	124,263	:
1967/68	:	61,970	15,975	837	6,764	85,546	:
Tangerines:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1966/67	:	929	---	---	139	1,068	:
1967/68	:	491	---	---	175	666	:
Grapefruit:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1966/67	:	5,371	1,167	1,566	18,215	26,319	:
1967/68	:	1,792	1,288	1,612	13,506	18,198	:

^{1/} Net weight per box: Oranges, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds.

^{2/} Includes tangelos, temples, and murcotts.

Table 10.—Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

State and area	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	State and area	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
--- Million pounds ---				--- Million pounds ---			
Maine	67.7	72.0	66.0	Wisconsin	63.6	51.5	63.0
New Hampshire	55.8	56.2	46.0	Minnesota	18.2	13.0	23.1
Vermont	42.3	48.8	36.3	Iowa	13.3	10.3	15.4
Massachusetts	101.2	98.0	92.0	Missouri	49.2	29.8	59.2
Rhode Island	7.3	4.5	4.8	Kansas	10.8	6.8	14.4
Connecticut	52.7	44.9	47.9				
New York	909.0	955.0	830.0	N. Central	1,122.5	948.6	1,022.1
New Jersey	118.4	111.3	108.0				
Pennsylvania	440.4	359.0	350.0	Kentucky	16.3	18.4	20.7
				Tennessee	10.5	7.3	10.4
N. Atlantic	1,794.8	1,749.7	1,581.0	Arkansas	7.4	8.5	8.0
Delaware	12.5	13.5	10.8	S. Central	34.2	34.2	39.1
Maryland	61.7	71.3	57.5				
Virginia	410.3	368.0	417.0	Total Central	1,156.7	982.8	1,061.2
West Virginia	212.0	230.5	220.8				
North Carolina	130.7	172.8	174.8	Idaho	62.4	70.6	28.0
South Carolina	1.8	4.9	7.5	Colorado	64.1	22.9	74.5
				New Mexico	31.3	4.3	47.3
S. Atlantic	831.6	861.0	888.4	Utah	19.2	21.8	17.6
				Washington	1,352.0	1,240.0	1,025.0
Total Eastern	2,623.7	2,610.7	2,469.4	Oregon	111.8	124.0	80.0
				California	508.0	348.0	600.0
Ohio	128.5	101.7	130.0				
Indiana	76.3	75.6	58.0	Western	2,149.6	1,831.6	1,872.4
Illinois	100.6	104.9	104.0				
Michigan	662.0	555.0	555.0	United States	25,930.1	5,425.1	5,403.0

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. 2/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 11.—Apples, commercial crops 1/: Production by varieties, United States, average 1962-66, annual 1967-68

Variety	Average 1962-66	1967	1968	Variety	Average 1962-66	1967	1968
--- Million pounds ---				--- Million pounds ---			
Summer:				Winter, cont'd			
Gravenstein	111.6	34.0	141.6	Cortland	152.4	148.0	117.0
Other summer	103.0	87.7	92.7	Delicious	1,568.4	1,452.3	1,379.6
Total	214.6	121.7	234.3	Golden delicious	514.6	636.5	617.1
				McIntosh	709.4	691.4	660.8
Fall:				Northern Spy	134.6	154.1	115.4
Grimes Golden	38.8	25.0	25.7	R. I. Greening	141.5	128.4	100.4
Jonathan	406.7	327.0	360.6	Rome Beauty	445.2	447.9	430.4
Wealthy	48.4	36.8	41.0	Stayman	283.5	197.8	229.9
Other fall	74.0	64.9	61.7	Winesap	348.2	249.0	264.7
Total	567.9	453.7	489.0	Yellow Newtown 2/	193.7	168.0	161.4
				York Imperial	292.2	271.3	300.3
Winter:				Other winter	241.9	209.2	214.0
Baldwin	84.7	66.2	63.7	Total	5,147.6	4,849.7	4,679.7
Ben Davis and Gano	37.5	29.6	25.0				
				Total all varieties	5,930.1	5,425.1	5,403.0

1/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. 2/ Albermarle Pippin.

Table 12.—Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 ^{1/}

State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	Pacific Coast	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
	-----Tons-----				-----Tons-----		
Connecticut	1,868	1,880	1,600	Washington:	81,540	93,000	95,000
New York	17,360	17,200	10,000	Bartlett	39,340	51,500	45,000
Pennsylvania	3,050	2,600	3,250	Other			
Michigan	36,480	21,000	13,000	Total	120,880	144,500	140,000
Idaho	1,624	1,900	700	Oregon:			
Colorado	5,400	1,500	6,000	Bartlett	59,900	71,000	42,000
Utah	4,526	4,500	6,300	Other	73,680	80,000	55,000
Washington	120,880	144,500	140,000	Total	133,580	151,000	97,000
Oregon	133,580	151,000	97,000	California:			
California	305,400	117,000	347,000	Bartlett	278,400	104,000	325,000
United States	2/632,044	463,080	624,850	Other	27,000	13,000	22,000
				Total	305,400	117,000	347,000
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	419,840	268,000	462,000
				Other	140,020	144,500	122,000
				Total	559,860	412,500	584,000

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 13.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1967/68 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	Canners ^{1/} Dec. 31			Distributors Nov. 1		
				1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
			1,000					1,000	
			cases-					actual-	
			24/2's					cases	
Canned juices:									
Apple	9,611	8,889	8,726	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	2/2,684	3,311	2,042	733	666	597	360	383	328
Grapefruit	12,402	18,005	13,954	1,934	2,640	2,545	752	1,054	965
Orange	2/11,363	14,412	9,817	4,487	4,143	2,117	701	867	787
Tangerine	62	156	49	82	57	63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	15,354	15,034	15,081	3/8,231	3/7,626	3/5,655	1,144	1,134	1,367
Pineapple concentrate, s.s. basis	10,035	11,033	6,965	3/5,488	3/11,502	3/4,460	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Cannery's stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. ^{2/} Texas pack not included. ^{3/} November 1 stocks.

Cannery's stock and pack from National Cannery Association, Florida Cannery Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.—Canned noncitrus fruits: Cannery's stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season Shipments	Carryout
----- 1,000 equivalent cases 2 1/2 No. 2 1/2's -----							
Total--14 items:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	20,650	98,680	119,330	59,225	56,180	98,504	20,826
1966/67	22,468	104,159	126,627	67,302	56,245	105,580	20,989
1967/68	20,989	88,038	109,027	57,129	49,582	89,106	19,688
1968/69	19,688						
Apples:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	792	3,757	4,549	2,241	2,308	3,629	920
1966/67	1,215	3,204	4,419	1,436	2,001	3,648	771
1967/68	771	3,382	4,153	1,257	2,140	3,102	1,051
1968/69	1,051			1,173	2,430		
Applesauce:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	1,719	13,835	15,554	6,402	9,152	13,389	2,165
1966/67	4,091	11,481	15,572	5,108	8,423	13,938	1,634
1967/68	1,634	13,885	15,519	4,618	9,100	13,097	2,422
1968/69	2,422			4,986	10,013		
Apricots:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	1,183	4,640	5,823	3,116	2,707	4,779	1,044
1966/67 2/	1,115	5,018	6,133	3,573	2,560	5,113	1,020
1967/68 2/	1,020	4,213	5,233	2,879	2,354	4,263	970
1968/69 2/	970	4,513	5,483				
Cherries, RSP:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	186	2,495	2,681	1,731	950	2,486	195
1966/67	102	992	1,094	808	286	1,053	41
1967/68	41	784	825	524	301	800	25
1968/69	25	1,132	1,157	639	112		
Cherries, sweet:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	277	874	1,151	508	643	846	305
1966/67	218	607	825	455	370	703	122
1967/68	122	832	954	528	426	774	180
1968/69	180	531	711				
Figs:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	218	417	635	239	396	407	228
1966/67	192	275	467	221	246	383	84
1967/68	84	282	366	170	196	302	64
1968/69	64	186	250				
Fruit cocktail:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.	2,649	14,135	16,784	7,991	8,793	14,073	2,711
1966/67	3,440	15,781	19,221	9,408	9,813	16,545	2,676
1967/68	2,676	13,399	16,075	7,063	9,012	13,239	2,836
1968/69	2,836	16,570	19,406				

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

Table 14.—Canned noncitrus fruits: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season <u>1/</u>	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments:	Carryout
			1,000 equivalent cases	24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s			
Fruits for salad:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	296	778	1,074	451	623	791	283
1966/67	285	805	1,090	442	648	754	336
1967/68	336	587	923	416	507	731	192
1968/69	192	787	979				
Mixed fruits:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	101	454	555	274	281	454	101
1966/67	253	535	788	327	461	498	290
1967/68	290	333	623	391	232	523	100
1968/69	100	520	620				
Peaches, Calif. clingstone							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	3,553	25,495	29,048	17,421	11,627	25,620	3,428
1966/67	2,820	30,348	33,168	20,209	12,960	29,052	4,116
1967/68	4,116	22,371	26,487	16,714	9,968	23,436	3,051
1968/69	3,051	29,867	32,918				
Peaches, U.S.: free stone							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	1,872	7,016	8,888	4,305	4,583	7,113	1,775
1966/67	1,774	5,846	7,620	3,692	3,928	6,104	1,516
1967/68	1,516	3,978	5,494	2,776	2,717	4,217	1,082
1968/69	1,082	5,988	6,914				
Pears:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	2,299	8,384	10,683	4,715	5,968	8,516	2,167
1966/67	1,907	11,040	12,947	6,130	6,759	10,468	2,421
1967/68	2,421	5,756	8,177	4,254	4,000	6,699	1,440
1968/69	1,440	10,262	11,702				
Pineapple:							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	5,048	14,781	19,829	8,944	6,960	14,921	4,908
1966/67	4,323	16,739	21,062	14,387	6,675	15,562	5,500
1967/68	5,500	16,378	21,878	14,447	7,401	16,121	5,757
1968/69	5,757						
Purple plums, U.S.							
1961/62-1965/66 av.:	457	1,619	2,076	887	1,189	1,480	596
1966/67	733	1,488	2,221	1,106	1,115	1,759	462
1967/68	462	1,858	2,320	1,092	1,228	1,802	518
1968/69	518	731	1,249				

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. 2/ California only.

Prepared from reports of National Cannery Association, Cannery League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 15.—Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Florida stocks, Packs, supplies and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total 1/ supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
----- Million gallons -----							
Orange: 2/							
1960/61-1964/65 av.	16.5	78.9	96.3	6.3	19.3	77.1	19.1
1965/66	21.8	76.7	99.4	7.5	19.5	85.0	12.8
1966/67	12.8	131.8	145.0	5.6	13.9	117.8	27.2
1967/68	27.2	83.7	114.6	7.4	29.5	101.7	12.9
1968/69	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	14.5	n.a.	n.a.
Grapefruit:							
1960/61-1964/65 av.	1.3	3.2	4.5	.3	1.3	3.3	1.2
1965/66	.6	4.0	4.5	.3	.6	3.5	1.0
1966/67	1.0	5.5	6.5	.1	1.2	3.6	2.9
1967/68	2.9	1.8	4.8	.2	2.9	3.8	1.0
1968/69	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	.2	1.1	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Includes imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (1,000 gallons): 1963/64, 2,449; 1964/65, 1,473; 1965/66, 888; 1966/67, 401; and 1967/68, 3,644. 2/ Basis 42 degrees Brix through 1964/65; basis 45 degrees Brix thereafter; includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 16.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1968 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1966	1967	Preliminary 1968	January 1		
				Average 1963-67	1968	1969
	----- 1,000 pounds -----					
Apples and applesauce	94,352	97,634	n.a.	62,274	59,159	76,703
Apricots	16,172	13,349	n.a.	13,576	9,467	8,978
Cherries, tart	87,367	97,792	127,327	98,556	51,496	79,787
Cherries, sweet	3,278	3,332	n.a.			
Grapes	6,712	8,490	n.a.	11,526	9,903	8,803
Peaches	65,190	73,358	80,120	52,492	48,147	63,903
Plums	5,355	9,939	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	259	555	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	20,264	12,626	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries <u>2/</u>	25,875	24,991	n.a.	19,343	25,828	18,030
Blueberries	35,403	31,828	n.a.	26,069	35,746	31,658
Boysenberries	9,165	8,433	n.a.	8,234	12,172	7,531
Raspberries, black	3,465	3,711	n.a.	4,610	2,915	1,791
Raspberries, red	31,575	27,394	n.a.	23,348	24,176	18,160
Strawberries	236,492	213,340	n.a.	145,279	143,653	147,510
Other fruits and berries	22,646	15,041	n.a.	53,683	88,185	86,385
Total	663,570	641,813	n.a.	518,990	510,847	549,239

1/ Included with "other fruits and berries." 2/ Include olallieberries.

Pack data from the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

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